

DAILY PROCEEDINGS IN
DEPORTATION TRIALS

(Continued from Page Two)

Muchas during the Bisbee strike. The nature of his testimony was not revealed however, when on objection by the state as to what he had been told, and since he did not remember the names he was excused to be recalled later.

Ned White, at one time deputy sheriff and jailer when his brother Jack White was sheriff, was the next witness and he proved an apt witness to say the least. He knew the nickname and all "hardboiled" terms for almost everything connected with strikes and especially in the Warren District and many times evoked laughter by his answers. He related in answers to questions by the defense attorneys, how he had been afraid after hearing derogatory remarks of "Wobblies" while passing through the picket lines and had heard them threaten women of the district, which caused him to carry a gun and instruct his wife to use prudence about their home.

He stated that fully half of the pickets were strangers and mostly were "hardboiled," "roughnecks," "Bobunks," "Dog eaters," "Gay Cats" which he proceeded to describe fully in answer to cross questions from the state, which went fully into the situation in an effort to prove that there was no cause for fear during the strike. White testified as to hearing threats from Mexicans and at one time a picket had told a man named Ben Dixon who was wearing a small American flag in his coat lapel that: "That's right you scab, hide behind Old Glory, but we'll show you what that rag amounts to before we're through." Dixon was later called and testified to practically the same thing. White asked why he didn't lick the man, said Dixon had coaxed him not to start anything.

Following Dixon, Oscar Winn, a miner in Bisbee during the strike of 1917, testified that he worked with another miner Paul Lutz in the Sacramento shaft and Lutz had said the unions were no good, and when he resented it, Lutz had told him he was an I. W. W. After the strike had been called Lutz had told him, he said that they would win the strike, and he (Winn) had told him he was wrong and could not win. Winn was still on the stand at 4:15 undergoing cross-examination of the state.

The session of court this morning was occupied during the entire time by a continuation of the cross-examination of former Sheriff Harry C. Wheeler, which was not completed when noon recess was taken.

When court opened this morning the witness stated that he desired to correct his testimony given yesterday in connection with a conversation held with Fred Brown, and started to tell of a conversation held while en route to Tombstone from Bisbee, but on objection of the state and a showing that the alleged conversation was held at a different time he was not allowed to continue and the examination by Mr. French proceeded.

The examination during the morning session dealt mostly with alleged conditions in the Warren District, the cause of the deportation, and numerous details connected with almost every phase of the situation were gone into by the County Attorney, which the witnesses answered. The county attorney's plan was to show that conditions in the district from the time of the arrival of Mr. Wheeler in the district grew better instead of worse, but this was denied by the witness, who stated he believed conditions grew worse.

Attempts to introduce newspaper reports tending to show the betterment of conditions, by the state were objected to by the defense and sustained by the court who stated that a newspaper report of this kind did not uphold any contentions as to conditions in the district unless they had been written or signed by the witness. Mr. Wheeler did not remember whether or not he had read such reports while asked as to the number of men returning to work before the deportation, he did not remember.

Numerous details as to selection of deputies, instructions given to them, who instructed them, whether or not Wooten was a deputy, the character

of men deported, what standard was their loyalty judged by, who was the judge and hundreds of other questions, to which the former sheriff replied that the deputies were selected by his captains, whom he selected and instructed. As to whom should be deported, he stated that all strange men would be included and that the standard was loyalty and the community the judges. Many times during the examination the former sheriff reiterated what he had previously stated, and the county attorney went into many phases of the case in his effort to prove the illegality of the deportation and that Wheeler was not the head, but worked at the dictation of others, while Mr. Wheeler assumed time and again the responsibility in answer to many interrogations. Many of the interrogations were repetitions of what had been asked yesterday.

After the morning session was completed the county attorney announced to newspaper men that he would continue his cross-examination fire in the effort to prove the contentions of the state.

THURSDAY

TESTIMONY TENDS TO

PROVE I. W. W. THREATS

Continuation of introduction of favorable testimony for the defense in the case of H. E. Wooten, charged with kidnapping as a result of the Bisbee deportations, marked today's session of the superior court, which ended at 3 o'clock, court adjourning until next Monday morning at 10 o'clock, when the defense will resume its testimony.

This afternoon the first witness was Phillip L. Davis, who corroborated the testimony of Jose Mata, given this morning with reference to an attack by strikers upon a gang of Mexicans in charge of Mata while at work unloading a car of lumber at the Czar shaft several days after the strike was called.

He was followed by Wm. J. White, surface foreman of the Copper Queen who told in detail of the incident referred to by Mata and Davis, and remembered of having seen the Mexican at the head of the gang after the war at the postoffice and asked him why he tried to hit him with a rock. The Mexican replied that he had been instructed to do so by the leader of the Mexicans in the district, a man named Derrame, who instructed him that someone had to be killed to win the strike. White also identified the I. W. W. button, which he said many of the strikers wore, which was introduced in evidence. Asked what conditions looked like to him during the strike, he said it looked pretty bad at the side of the 1907 strike.

Chas. A. Hines was the next witness for the defense, who also corroborated the other witnesses as to the attack of the strikers and said that he had decided that conditions were about as bad as he every saw and he had been in some pretty bad deals. He evoked much laughter, when in answer to cross-examination from the state as to who were strangers in the district and as to whether he would know a miner or not after he had donned his dress clothes, the witness said: "I would know his carcass if he was dressed up or not."

Tom Blair, an old timer of Bisbee was the next witness who proved to be a poor witness for the defense, when on cross-examination by the state he admitted several times that he thought the strangers to him, might have lived in the district for a long time. This was in answer to the state in its effort to prove that no strange men were coming into the district to help the strikers. Blair, however, told about a picket calling to him, while on his way to work: "Old timer, you had better come out with us" and when he paid no attention to him, the picket added: "Your time is short you old—" He also said strangers were quite numerous in the district.

The last witness was Mark Keato who told about a man named Crawford with whom he had previously worked telling him, while on the picket line near the Postoffice: "You had better go out with us or you and your family will be blown up some of these days." He also told of being thrown out of the Serbian

lodge because he refused to quit work, and together with a number of others who had also been ejected for the same reason had wired to the president of the grand lodge at New York, who wired back re-instating them and adding that the others were pro-Germans. On cross-examination he did not know how the president of the grand lodge knew the men were pro-German, and said that they had bought liberty bonds and subscribed to the Red-Cross. The testimony relating to the lodge was later ordered stricken out by the court, and adjournment was taken until Monday morning.

The morning session resulted in considerable favorable testimony for the defense, by three witnesses put on the stand by the defendant's attorneys to corroborate the testimony given previously as to the conditions about the district created by the I. W. W. during the strike up to the time of the deportation.

Antonio Peralta, a Mexican occupied the stand for the better part of an hour after court opened and he testified as to alleged insults, intimidations and attacks practiced by strikers, one of whom he remembered by name as Augustine Bustamante. He said that on July 3rd while going to work a group of strikers headed by Bustamante had accosted him asking him if he was going to work and he had replied that he had to in order to feed his family. They told him, he said that there was no need for that, because the unions had food to give the families and when that was gone there was plenty more in the Copper Queen warehouses. He paid no attention to them, he said but went on to work and that evening when he came home the same gang of pickets ridiculed him, calling him all sorts of names, including scab, slave of the capitalists and other epithets.

He also told of being attacked numerous times by the pickets and at one time was struck in the head from the rear and knocked senseless and at another time saved himself by protecting himself with a candlestick. At another time, he stated Bustamante and a number of others told him that he should cease work because the government needed the copper and the companies had no one to extract it, and that they could not prosecute the war without copper and the Germans would triumph, which would be the triumph of the workers. He said Bustamante belonged to the I. W. W.

On cross-examination by Mr. Wooten for the state, Bustamante said he had not told of these occurrences during the Embree trial at Tucson because the interpreter could not translate his language properly, and his testimony at Tucson was read and translated, which occupied considerable time. This was done for the purpose of showing by the state that the witness had not said at the Embree trial, that Bustamante was an I. W. W.

Jose Mata was the next witness and he testified to alleged insults, indignities and threats made upon him while he was foreman over a gang of Mexicans at work during the strike. He also told of conditions during the strike up to the deportation and was cross-examined by the state to show that there was no cause for fear during those days.

The next witness was William Holmes, mine operator at Courtland and president of the Leadville Mining company, and he testified as to alleged remarks made by strikers and others in the Warren District up to the day of the deportation. As mine operator and interested to see how the strikes operated, he said, he went to Bisbee for five days in succession prior to July 12, and remembered of several incidents which he related, principally one.

He said one day in front of John Twomey's place he saw a large crowd congregated and asked what the excitement was and someone told him that Governor Hunt had been appointed as mediator and the men were cheering: "Hurrah, now we will win, Hunt is our friend." One of the men he said got upon the platform there and said: "To hell with Hunt, we are handling this job here." Another man he said, whom he did not know and whom he got into conver-

TOMBSTONE EPITAPH

GOD-BL!

The grave holds the body of poor Michael McGee; He drank a hot toddy Made of wood alcohol.

—Luke McLuke.

This grave holds the body Of poor Michael McGee; He thought it was liquor But it was TNT.

—Hastings (Neb) Tribune.

This grave holds the body Of poor Ramon Porela He drank an overdose Of Mexican Tequila.

—Douglas Dispatch.

This grave holds the body Of poor Michael McGill; He sampled the juice From his home-made still.

ANTHEM "ARIZONA"

ORDERED SENT TO

STATE'S SCHOOLS

PHOENIX, April 1.—School children of Arizona will now have an opportunity to sing the state anthem "Arizona," adopted by the legislature.

As one of his last official acts, Andrew Baumer, Jr., secretary of the board of directors of state institutions has ordered that the entire edition be distributed to the several schools of the state. In addition each county school superintendent has been supplied with 100 extra copies to meet any extra demand which may arise.

The words of the song were written by Margaret Howe Clifford and the music by Maurice Blumenthal. Some idea of the spirit of the composition can be gleaned from a reading of the first verse and the final chorus, which are as follows:

"Come to this land of sunshine, To this land where life is young Where the wide, wide world it waits The songs which will now be sung.

Where the golden sun is flaming, Into warm and white shining day And the sons of men are blazing Their priceless right of way.

CHORUS

"Not alone for gold and silver Is Arizona great; But with graves of heroes sleeping All the land is consecrate! O, Come and live beside us However far ye roam Come, help us build up temple And name those temples 'Homes.'"

Catarhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound of imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarhs, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Halls' Catarrh Cure acts thru the blood to the mucous surfaces of the system. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Halls' Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists. J. C. HENNEY & CO., Toledo, O.

a shogun if any strangers came station with told him that "This government was of the rich, by the rich and for the rich and we are going to put in on the bum," and that "It was a damn poor government which failed to protect its citizens, and we are going to show them where to head in."

The man asked him where he was from and he told him he lived in Courtland, whereupon the man told him, he also was a stranger there and asked him for \$1.00 to buy some grub. He gave him 50c to get a meal he said, and felt, going to the Copper Queen hotel, where he again heard derogatory remarks about the companies and the government by a man in the billiard room. The man said, while a conversation regarding the draft was in progress: "Let them go to war, we will stay here and take care of the country." He left for Douglas on the 11th he said and before going had heard that "something was going to pop" and the next morning while in the Gadsden hotel heard of a riot in Bisbee and got into his automobile and saw men being put into the ballpark.

On cross-examination from Mr. Worsley, "that something did pop, didn't it Mr. Holmes," the witness replied "It looked pretty much like it." Further cross examination by the state was for the purpose of breaking down the testimony and of ascertaining about the time he had heard of "something going to pop," Noon recess was then taken.

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL TO
GREET PRINCE OF WALES

SAN DIEGO, April 1.—Announcement was made today that Governor William D. Stephens, of California, and Governor Thomas E. Campbell, of Arizona, and possible Governor Sam Bamberger, of Utah, will be among the prominent men of the west who will extend greetings to the prince of Wales when he arrives here next Wednesday from Liverpool, on the British battle cruiser Renown.

GEORGE R. HILL IS

RE-ELECTED SCHOOL

TRUSTEE AT GLOBE

GLOBE, March 31.—By a majority of eight votes, George R. Hill was re-elected to serve on the school board of Globe, Saturday, in one of the most closely contested school elections ever held in the county seat. The runner-up was Dan R. Williamson who received 220 votes. The labor candidate, Caleb Houston, was a close third with 195 votes.

PULLMAN RATES WILL

INCREASE 20 PCT. MAY 1ST

TUCSON, March 31.—Pullman rates will be increased twenty per cent effective May 1, according to a notice received yesterday by the traffic department of the Southern Pacific from H. P. Clements, general passenger agent of the Pullman company. The new rates will remain in effect until October 31, notice also said.

REJECT PAPAGO CLAIMS

PHOENIX, April 1.—Ten years after the filing of applications for Indian allotments by 41 Papago Indians, word was received today at the United States land office here that the applications had been rejected, according to officials of the land office. The applications were rejected, it was said, for the reason that the land was withdrawn had included in the Papago Indian reservation for the benefit of the tribe by an executive order issued February 1, 1917.

SONORA CHINESE PROTEST

THEY ARE TREATED UNFAIR

DOUGLAS, April 1.—Chinese representatives have protested to the Mexican government at agitation against their race in northern Mexico, particularly Sonora, according to information learned in Agua Prieta.

Incensed over the foothold Chinese coolies and tradesmen are securing in the industries in Sonora and other states, Mexican workmen have started, evidently in support of the local authorities, driving the orientals out of the towns and districts and confiscating their properties.

The Mexican government has promised to make an investigation and will urge the governors of the states where the deportations have occurred to take such measures as to protect the rights of the coolies.

MAY SUE FOR RENT

OF AVIATION FIELD

PHOENIX, April 1.—State officials are considering the advisability of bringing a suit in attachment against W. A. Barr to force collection of \$400 alleged to be due for the use of the grounds for conducting an aviation school and for making exhibition flights.

A conference was held in the governor's office yesterday at which Secretary Shirley Christy of the fair commission explained to representatives of the attorney general's office his side of the controversy between Barr and the commission.

Christy claims that Barr entered into an agreement whereby he was to pay \$100 a month for the use of a portion of the grounds as an aviation field. Barr claims that the commission did not keep its end of the bargain in that the field was frequently irrigated, thereby preventing flights and that the gates were kept closed on numerous occasions.

Christy as secretary to the commission last week filed an attachment on the one airplane which Barr has on the grounds. The attorney general claims that this action was illegal and unwarranted, pointing out that suits of this character can be brought only by the board of directors of state institutions.

Just what steps will be taken to straighten out the situation has not been determined.

REDUCTION OF SERGEANT,
DESERTERS' ALLEGED AIM

TUCSON, March 30.—Alleged deserters captured by the police during the month of March reached 22 yesterday with the arrest of W. J. Cathcart and John Toth by Officer Shumaker. They were captured shortly after a telegram was received from El Paso stating that two soldiers answering their description were missing.

One of the alleged deserters when asked by the police the cause of the large number of desertions from Fort Bliss, El Paso, replied that when twenty men deserted from a sergeant he lost his stripes and that the men were deserting to cause a sergeant they disliked to be reduced.

These two soldiers and two others will be taken to Nogales Monday by Officers Ford and Shumaker. Detective Comacho and Officer Ford returned from Nogales, where they escorted five deserters yesterday morning. Four of them had deserted from Fort Bliss.

The policeman said that Nogales army officers informed them Tucson was far ahead of the others towns in the number of deserters caught.

LOYAL WORKERS CONQUER

FIRE IN THE BRIGGS

BISBEE, March 30.—The fire that started Saturday night on the 1300-ft level of the Briggs mine of the C. & A. Mining company, was thought to be under control at a late hour last night, but fire crews were still working hard to extinguish the blaze completely. No mining work whatever is being done there at present and no one except the fire fighting reliefs is allowed to enter the mine. The Junction mine was working practically normally yesterday and was normal last night.

BLINDED BY LIGHTS

FROM ANOTHER CAR

HITS CITY SWEEPER

PHOENIX, March 30.—Blinded by lights from an oncoming motor car and his view obstructed by bricks piled on the pavement, Robert Isley drove a powerful motor car into the city street sweeper at the intersection of Third avenue and Washington street about 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

Although the impact from the collision was terrific, no one was injured. One of the horses drawing the sweeper was struck and his leg broken.

KAN. PRISONER MAY

GIVE CLUE TO DEATH

OF "MARICOPA SLIM"

PHOENIX, March 30.—The mystery of the death of "Slim" Powers, known throughout Arizona as "Maricopa Slim" is about to be solved, according to statements in a letter to Sheriff Montgomery from Special Officer Ziegenfuss of the Missouri Pacific railroad at Coffeyville, Kans. Officer Ziegenfuss says in the letter a man sentenced to the Kansas state prison for stealing from box cars admitted he had killed an officer on a show train near Phoenix. So closely do the facts in the letter bear on the death of Officer Powers that the officials here believe the Kansas prisoner is the man wanted. The letter will be sent to Sheriff H. D. Hall at Florence for verification and answer.

"Slim" Powers, a celebrated Arizona character, was a special officer on the Southern Pacific at Maricopa, was found dead in 1915 in the yards at Maricopa beside the body of a fatally wounded white man. Both had drawn revolvers, but the wounded man's gun was not the one that had killed "Slim."

The man died without making a statement and the mystery remained unsolved. It was known that "Maricopa Slim" had had an argument with three negro stake drivers with a climax and that a gunfight had ensued between the officer and a party thought to consist of the negroes and some white men as the show train was leaving that night. The negroes, however, were not found and the letter from the Kansas officer is the first clue to the murder.

CHANDLER—Deposits for opening day of First National Bank \$50,000.

HONEST DOG FINDS
LOST POCKETBOOK

PHOENIX, March 30.—There is at least one honest dog in Mesa, and his proprietor caught the infection, with the result that a prohibition worker now operating in Phoenix is in possession of a pocket book which he lost in Mesa while nosing around in search of violations of the enforcement act.

The pocketbook contained \$55 and some marks of identification. After the departure of the loser from the district the pocketbook was found by a dog with a sense of right and wrong, he carried it into Grovespool hall and laid it down before the proprietor with the air of one who had done all he could for the restoration of the property to its owner. It was now up to the proprietor to complete the job.

The identifications marks in the book told where the book belonged and it was forwarded to the owner yesterday. It is understood that he will not have occasion to visit Mesa again. The prohibition law is safe in a town where even the dogs have conscientious scruples.

ARIZONA'S CLIMATE

SUBJECT OF GREAT STORIES

No wonder we brag of our wonderful climate. Just read this: Conversation among the traveling men in the lobby of the Hotel Adams had drifted around to varying climatic changes, which they had experienced in Arizona. "The northern part of the state in the higher regions is where you find your quick changes in weather," remarked one. One day I was in Prescott. I set out a bucket of cold water and the sun was so hot it started the water boiling. The minute the sun went down the atmosphere changed and that hot water froze so fast that the ice was still warm when I felt it half an hour later."

"That's nothing," replied a listener. "My partner and myself arrived in Flagstaff one morning after a big snow. We arrived just before sun-up I rolled a snowball and threw it at my partner. Just as I threw, the sun came up and its rays were so intense that the snowball scalded my partner when it hit him."

Just then the bellboy began paging Annalas.—Phoenix Cor. Mt. States Magazine.

WORK ON SOLOMONVILLE

SCHOOL HOUSE STARTED

SAFFORD, March 30.—Contractor Gratz D. Brown started the construction of the new Solomonville school house March 1st.

This building will occupy the site of the old court house and faces east. It will have a frontage of 174 feet, eight inches, by 109 feet, 10 inches deep, and will be one story in height.

MEXICAN PAYMASTER ESCAPES

NOGALES, ARIZ., MARCH 29.—

Paymaster Carrasco, of the Mexican army, arrested lately in California and returned to Nogales, Sonora, to be tried for alleged theft of army funds, has escaped by the exercise of pure assurance. A new sentry had been posted at the door of the prison. Carrasco presented himself at the portal and, with all dignity, stated that he was an officer who had been inspecting the prison. He was allowed to pass.

GADSDEN MINE TO BE

CLOSED BY THE C. & A.

The C. & A. Mining company, chief owner of the Gadsden mine at Jerome has decided to close down the property, according to an announcement from Jerome.

This move was not unexpected. For several weeks it has been generally known in Jerome that the C. & A. people intended to drop the development of the Gadsden until the copper market improves and the money situation changes. There is reason to believe that within a few months they will start again on the Laramore claims, at the south end of the property, where ore appears on the surface.

It is estimated that three-quarters of a million dollars has been spent in development of the Gadsden by the C. & A. company, to say nothing of the amounts originally paid for the various groups of claims included in the property.